



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

question from the various schools. It was evident that not only is there no uniform system of accounting in the various institutions, but not even a general statement of the real cost of the schools can always be made. In many cases the business accounts of the library school are so involved with other departments of the institution, as to make it quite impossible to learn the real cost. From rough estimates it seems, however, that the annual cost per library school student varies in these institutions from about \$165.00 to \$450.00. The amount of floor space given over chiefly to school use varies from less than one thousand to ten thousand square feet. The general discussion brought out many interesting differences and similarities in the business practice.

There followed some discussion as to the conferences of library instructors, when and where such conferences should be held, etc. There were various suggestions made, that these conferences should meet alternately at Chicago during the mid-winter and at Atlantic City during the tri-state meeting, at the various library schools, at the New York state meeting, etc., but it was finally decided that the arrangements as to future meetings be left to a committee to be appointed by the Chair. The Chair then appointed Miss Plummer, Chairman, and Misses Hazeltine and Donnelly.

BESSIE SARGEANT SMITH,
Secretary.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Meeting of the Middle-west Section
Chicago, Jan. 2-4, 1912.

The middle-west section of the League of library commissions held a meeting in the directors room of the Chicago public library, January 2-4. Representatives were in attendance from Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin. The president of the League, Miss Cornelia Marvin, of Oregon, acted as chairman. The sessions were all given over to informal discussions of the topics outlined by the program committee.

On Tuesday morning the question of state school library systems was considered, the session being conducted by Miss Martha Wilson, librarian of the state department of education of Minnesota. Desirable points of a school library law, and the connection of school libraries with library commissions were the chief topics of discussion.

On Tuesday afternoon, Miss Wales, of the Missouri library commission, took charge of the discussion on the library budget for the small library and presented the results of a questionnaire sent out to all the library commissions. The possibility of standardizing the budget for the very small library and simplification of methods of organizing such libraries were considered.

Mr. Milam, of the Indiana commission, presided at the session of Wednesday morning. The best methods of placing the work of library commissions before the people, uniform financial accounts and supplementing the fixed group traveling library from open shelves were some of the problems discussed.

The first topic taken up on Thursday morning was the publication of an annual report of the League, giving comparative statistics of the various commissions, in order that the commissions might have data to use with legislative committees.

Miss Marvin presented the subject of a library post and read a letter from an Oregon congressman inquiring just what librarians wanted in the way of a library post rate. On the motion of Mrs. Earl, the president of the League was requested to prepare a statement for the committee on Post office and Post roads, setting forth the wishes of the library commissions for a library parcels post.

The reduction of the membership fee to the League was suggested, but no official expression of opinion was taken.

On the request of Miss Wilson, of Minnesota, that a committee be appointed to draw up a satisfactory school library law, Miss Marvin asked Miss Wilson to prepare a statement of the desirable points of such

a law and present the result at the annual meeting of the League next summer.

In view of the general movement toward home rule in city government, it was suggested by Miss Tyler, of Iowa, that commissions look after the public library provisions in city charters, and it was further suggested that the League might profitably print a statement containing desirable provisions for library control, which commissions could send out to charter committees in their states.

Miss Brown, of Iowa, presented a report of the League committee on study outlines, recommending an outline based on a single text with a small group of books for collateral reading, covering from 16 to 26 meetings, and taking up the work on the question of topical method.

The question of plans of library buildings was discussed, and it was voted that the president of the League recommend to the Council of the A. L. A. that an effort be made to secure co-operation between the A. L. A. and the Carnegie corporation in the interest of progress in library architecture.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON,
Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick has been appointed chairman of the committee on library administration in place of Mr. Harrison W. Craver, who was obliged to resign owing to the pressure of other duties. The other members of the committee are Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, of the New York public library, and Miss Ethel McCullough, of the Wisconsin library school.

AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING

Another illustration of co-operation in the printing of book lists has been furnished in the recent experiment of the Louisville free public library. It compiled a list entitled "Children's Books for Christmas Gifts" containing about 250 titles broadly classified under nine heads, giving author, title, publisher and price of each book. The aim of

the list was not only to furnish suggestions for suitable Christmas gifts but also to provide a brief list of books which could be recommended for children at any time.

After the printer had filled the order of this library the type was held and a special rate of \$7.00 a thousand plus postage was made to any library wishing copies of the list, with its own imprint. Notice to that effect together with a sample copy was sent to the libraries on our mailing list, with the result that 30 other libraries and six state library commissions ordered 28,500 copies.

This is four times as many as were ordered two years ago, when the same plan was followed with a similar list.

The saving which can be effected in this way should commend the plan to all libraries. To compile the list, look after the printing, notify other libraries and fill the orders means of course no small amount of work for the library having it in charge. But if other libraries would do likewise with lists of their own compilation, the net result would be a distinct gain to all concerned.

In this library the books on the list were on exhibition from November 15th to December 25th in the Teachers' Room, which is on the second floor adjoining the Children's Room. There is no doubt that the exhibit would be more useful if placed on the first floor, where it would naturally come to the notice of all who enter the building. Nevertheless the evidences of its use for the immediate purpose intended were more numerous this season than last and the demand for a short, handy and reliable list of this kind for general purposes is continuous.

WILLIAM F. YUST.
Louisville, Ky.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

The Library of Congress has for free distribution a List of its publications issued from 1897 to January, 1911, and also a supplementary List, January, 1912. These Lists give the prices at which publications are sold by the Superintendent of Documents and will be sent upon request.